



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

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Daniel Campbell, Esq. Pigeon-hill; Mr. Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg; Galloway Freleigh, Esq. Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Danham.

Albert Barney, Esq. P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, Esq. P. M., Bromé.

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Samuel Wood, Esq. M. P. P., Farnham.

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Mr. Henry Boright, Sutton.

William Davis, Esq. Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Coie.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the statements respecting lands in the augmentation of Aston and Athabaska, Bulstrode, Stanford and Warwick, were referred to the standing committee on lands and seigniorial rights.

On motion of Mr. Perrault, that part of his Excellency's message respecting prisons and prison discipline which relates to the state of the Montreal gaol, with the documents relating thereto, was referred to the special committee appointed to enquire into the state of the said gaol; and an address was voted to his Excellency for copies of all correspondence which has taken place since the 1st December instant, between any public functionaries and his Excellency, relative to the said gaol.

Mr. Child presented a petition of Silas Horton Dickerson, of the Township of Stanstead, complaining of having suffered heavy losses by the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of the hon. Judge Fletcher, referred to the standing committee of grievances.

Mr. Lafontaine presented the report of the special committee named to point out a proper person to fill the situation of French Translator; to be taken into consideration on Monday next. The committee recommended Leon Gosselin, Esq. of Montreal Advocate.

Mr. Boutillier presented the report of the special committee on the report of the Commissioners for the improvements of the River Yamaska.

Mr. Power presented a petition of John Charlton Fisher and Wm. Kemble, Law Printers, taking notice of the bill to repeal the act for the publication of the laws, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and praying that they may be protected and maintained in the possession of all the just rights and privileges which have been conferred upon them by letters patent.

Mr. Dubord presented a petition of Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, for amendments to the act regulating their profession; referred to the standing committee of trade.

The Montreal harbour bill, the steam dredging Vessel bill, and the Ste. Anne Bridge Bill were passed.

The bill for regulating the fees of clerks or bailiffs employed by justices of the peace in the country parts, was ordered to be engrossed.

The order for the second reading of the bill to repeal the act for the publication of the laws, &c. being read; Mr. Power moved that the said bill be read this day six

months, — Yea 3, Nays 52. The bill was then read the second time, and referred to a special committee, together with the statement and accounts for printing the laws for the last three years, & the petition of messrs. Fisher and Kemble.

The house went into committee on the St. Francis Judicature bill, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and asked for leave to sit again. Mr. Child moved to discharge the said order, and to refer the bill to a special committee. Mr. Guy moved in amendment to refer the bill to the same special committee to which it had already been referred, which was agreed to.

The bill relating to differences between masters and servants, and 'Useful arts' were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill relating to the management of Jesuits' estates, and the Gaspe Fisheries' bill were read the second time, and referred to separate special committees.

On motion of Mr. Caron, 400 copies of the report of the special committee on the report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the River Yamaska, were ordered to be printed.

The house made some progress in committee on the Kennebec Railroad bill; to sit to-morrow.

The consideration of the small causes bill was deferred till Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were postponed till tomorrow.

Amendments were also made to 'Useful arts' bill; to be reported on Monday next.

Mr. Thirandau, (upon a resolution to that effect,) introduced a bill to make further provision for the security of titles to real property in the district of Gaspe, and to repeat two acts therein mentioned; second reading Tuesday next.

The boroughs and Villages police bill was ordered to be engrossed.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.

On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, the Income returns of the sheriffs and prothonotaries, and of the clerk of the court of appeals for the years 1830 to 1834 inclusive, were referred to the committee appointed to enquire concerning the fees and 'Emoluments received by the said officers.'

Mr. DeWitt presented the second report of the standing committee on public accounts. [The committee report unfavourably on the petitions of John McCallum, Jean Baptiste Miville de Chene, Amasa Bebee, Edward Holland, John Fifa, Toussaint Charretier, and Francois and Edouard Normand, and favourably on the report of the Commissioners for the erection of a court house and gaol in the county of St. Hyacinthe.]

Mr. Besserer reported favorably on the petition of the Huron Indians at Jeune Lorette, relating to the Fief of Sillery.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, the petition of the inhabitants of Aston, Bulstrode and other Townships, elections of members, and for a census of the County of Drummond, was referred to the standing committee of priviliges and elections.

Mr. Leslie reported on the Governor's Message of the 14th ultimo, relating to the expiration of the Inland customs act, and also on the petitions of Robert Hoyle, collector at Stanstead, and of John Simpson, collector at Coteau du Lac.

Mr. Wood presented a petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Sbefford, against a Turnpike Road from Chambley to Longueuil; committed to the committee on Roads, &c.

The boroughs and Village police bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, an address was voted to his Excellency, for a copy or a communication which was addressed to the late Governor, Lord Aylmer, by the chief Justices and Puisne Judges of this province, complaining of the injury sustained by them regarding their salaries and allowances, arising out of their dependence on the annual votes of the House of Assembly, and praying that measures might be adopted for rendering them no longer dependant on the annual vote of the House for their salaries & allowances, — which communication is particularly referred to in, and was transmitted with a Despatch from Lord Aylmer to Lord Viscount Goderich, dated Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 14th May, 1833. — (Yea 50; Nays, 2.)

On motion of Mr. Knight, the two following addresses were voted to his Excellency. —

1st. For a copy of all proceedings had in the County of Missiskoui, and of all correspondence to or from the Executive Government, since the passing of the act 2d William IV. cap. 66, relating to the election of a court house and gaol in the said County; also, a copy of all petitions and memorials addressed to, and from the Executive Government on the same subject, and since the above period; and also to be pleased to inform this house of the names and date of appointment of Commissioners named for the said County, in virtue of the act 4th William IV. cap. 8; and to be pleased also to communicate to this house, a copy of their proceedings in that capacity, and of all correspondence relating to their appointment, and to their said proceedings.

2d. To be informed whether the Seigniorie of St. Armand in the District of Mon-

treau, has been, since the original concession thereof, subdivided into two or more distinct parishes, and if such is the case under what authority and in what manner this has been done; and also of the said division, and for a copy of all records and documents relating thereto.

The bill relating to differences between masters and servants, and 'Useful arts' were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill relating to the management of Jesuits' estates, and the Gaspe Fisheries' bill were read the second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Lands and Seigniorial Rights.

Mr. Noel presented a petition of Censitaires of the parish of Ste. Famille du Cap Sante, complaining of the Seigniors having raised the Cens et Rentes; referred to the Standing Committee on Lands and Seigniorial Rights.

Mr. Noel presented a petition of divers electors of the seigniory of St. Giles in the county of Lotbiniere, for a second place of election in the said county, to be at the church door of St. Sylvester; referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. André Tachereau presented a petition of Jean Marie Roy, senior captain of Militia of the parish of St. Joseph Nouvelle Beauce, complaining of having been called upon to pay rent of the Pew which he has enjoyed for the last 20 years; referred to the committee on other petitions relating to the pew reserved in the churches in the country parishes for the Senior Officer of Militia.

On motion of Mr. Meilleur, the committee on the several petitions of Militiamen, was instructed to enquire whether the Militiamen, who have applied to the Executive Government in this Province for grants of lands for their services in the last American war, have received them, and on what conditions.

Mr. Vanfelson reported on the St. Charles Free Bridge bill; committed for Monday next.

The bill to amend the Act relating to contested elections, and the bill relating to differences between masters and servants in the country parts, were passed.

Mr. Vanfelson presented a petition of Henri Voyer Esquire, of Quebec, Advocate, and Assistant French Translator to the house, praying to be appointed French Translator; to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Leslie introduced a bill to appoint Commissioners to treat with Commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, for the purposes therein mentioned; second reading 9th January next.

The bill to regulate the fees of Clerks or Bailiffs employed by Justices of the Peace in the country parts was passed.

The bill to amend the act therein mentioned relating to Electors, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The second reading of the Gaspe Fisheries' bill was postponed to Saturday next.

The order for taking into consideration the expediency of repealing the act which suspends certain part of the ordinance regulating the Markets of Quebec and Montreal, was postponed till Monday next.

The Kennebec Rail Road bill was amended in committee; report to-morrow.

The House in committee made some progress on the bill to continue certain acts therein mentioned; committee to sit again Monday next.

The house having proceeded to take into consideration the report recommending a person to fill the situation of French Translator, and the petition of Henri Voyer, presented this day, Mr. Lafontaine moved that Léon Gosselin, Esquire, be appointed from this day, French Translator to this house. Mr. Vanfelson moved in amendment to subscribe the name of Henri Voyer, which was agreed to unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Mr. Knight reported the following Addresses of the 21st instant:

Gentlemen.—I request you to state to the House of Assembly, that Copies of the Documents and Correspondence prayed for by this Address, relative to the erection of a Court House and Gaol in the County of Missiskoui, shall be transmitted to the House as soon as the same can be prepared.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 23rd December, 1835.

Gentlemen.—I request you will inform the House of Assembly, in answer to this Address, that the Seigniory of St. Armand has been divided into two distinct Protestant parishes since the original concession thereof,—that the division took place under authority of Letters Patent issued by the late Governor in Chief, in conformity with the Provisions of the Act 31st George III, cap. 31st, in consequence of a memorial to that effect from the inhabitants of the seigniory and that Copies of the Documents relating to the subject shall be furnished to the House as soon as the same can be got ready.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 23rd December, 1835.

John Davidson, Esquire, Assistant Civi-

al Secretary, delivered to the Clerk, at the Bar, various Documents and Papers furnished in compliance with Addresses of the 16th and 20th ult., and 4th, 9th and 16th instant, which were referred (with the exception of those furnished upon the Address of the 16th ult.) to the several Committees now sitting on subjects to which the said Documents relate.

portion of the Representation in the Provincial Assembly;

To obtain such reform in the system of Judicature and the administration of justice as may adapt them to the present state of the province;

To obtain such a composition of the Executive Council as may impart to it the efficacy and weight which it ought to possess;

To resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulations as may ensure the appointment of fit persons;

To use every effort to maintain the connection of this Colony with the Parent State and a just subordination to its authority;

To assist in preserving peace and good order throughout the province, and ensuring the equal rights of his Majesty's subjects of all classes;

Declaring that we wish for no preferences or advantages over our fellow-subjects of whatever national origin, nor for any infringement of the rights, laws, institutions, privileges and immunities, civil or religious, in which those of French origin may be peculiarly interested, and to which they are entitled, or which they enjoy under the British Government and the established constitution; desiring merely for ourselves the enjoyment of equal rights with our fellow-subjects, and that permanent peace, security and freedom for our persons, opinions, property and industry, which are the common rights of British subjects.

Relying confidently on the justice of our cause and the hitherto uniformly benevolent intentions of his Majesty's Government, we had contemplated with satisfaction the arrival of the Royal Commission among us: from a fair and impartial inquiry we had every thing to hope. Subsequent events have however shown that our hope was unfounded, and have demonstrated the necessity of a more firm reliance on ourselves than heretofore. The nobleman at the head of that Commission has already, to a great extent, yielded to the views of the factious and turbulent leaders of the French majority, whose proceedings have tended to the interruption of useful undertakings, — the suspension of public improvements, — the decrease of employment, — the continuance of various abuses, — and the spread of ill-will, threatening long and fatal dissensions, — and the whole tenor of whose acts and declarations have unequivocally shown that their aim is, not the happiness and welfare of the people, but their own personal aggrandizement, — not the remedying of felt and acknowledged abuses, but the introduction of a system of proscription and plunder, — not reform, but revolution.

Our condition, therefore, has been reduced to a state infinitely worse than it was at the formation of this Society, & calls for a proportionably increased degree of firmness and determination in demanding and defending our common rights.

Excluded, as we are, from all representation in the Legislature of the province, — subjected to the most illiberal proscription, — and virtually deprived of the rights of citizenship; the hard earnings of our industry recklessly squandered in supporting agents and emissaries, hired to annihilate the principal branch of our commerce, and subvert the constitution under which it has hitherto been our pride and our happiness to live, — and this, too, not only without law, but in direct and open violation of law, — our situation has become one in which passive submission would but ill befit us, as descendants of those men who were ready to resist any encroachment on their civil and political rights, even at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

It has been objected by some, that the existence of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Union in a body distinct from the Constitutional Association is unnecessary if not injurious. This is a subject which must be left for the members of the Union themselves now to decide upon; but your committee cannot refrain from observing, that though on the most fundamental points their interests are identified with those of the Constitutional Association, yet there are many matters in which their interests as mechanics are more immediately concerned, and the complaint of which might with more propriety emanate from them than from the Constitutional Association.

As the proceedings of the committee of the constitutional association have already

THE PROPOSITION TO REMOVE DEL THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

From the *Leeds Mercury*, Oct. 10.

It is proposed, then, to ABOLISH THE HOUSE OF LORDS,—to take from the Peers of England the privileges which their order has exercised for a thousand years, and to substitute for the ancient assembly of the ‘Barons,’ an elective assembly, chosen by the People, that is another House of commons.

Now what would this be but a REPUBLIC! The English constitution is an admixture of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and the youngest-born, as an element of government, is Democracy; for the House of commons was centuries posterior to the assembly of Barons. We are not saying what ought to be—we are saying what has been, and what is. The fact is undoubted, that Aristocracy has always been a main element of the British constitution. Ever since the accession of the Stuarts, the Democracy has been gaining upon the Aristocracy: the House of commons has been growing more and more powerful. The advocates of the Reform of the House of commons—among whom we took a zealous part—thought that the Aristocracy had too much control over the Democracy, by means of their possession of the rotten boroughs: and they conceived that the People had now attained sufficient knowledge and discretion to be able to choose their own Representatives. The Reform of the Municipal corporations has tended still further to strengthen the latter, and to retrench the influence of the former.

But no person, until the year 1832, ever proposed to abolish the Aristocracy, ever thought that object either practicable or desirable. The object has always been to establish a fairer balance of the governing powers—not to annihilate one, and make the other supreme. We wish to be distinctly understood as expressing no opinion now as to what form of government is abstractly the most desirable. We are only pointing out what, in point of fact, are the great, the old, the deep and solid foundations on which the structure of the British constitution rests; And we repeat that Aristocracy is an essential principle of that constitution—is one of its grand foundations, stretching so deep and far that the force which excavates that must bring down the whole edifice in ruins.

The monarchical part of the constitution, though still ‘a tower of strength,’ we look upon as possessing much less power and less capability of self-defence than the aristocratical. The fate of both, however, is clearly bound up together. The arguments against hereditary monarchy, if they should ever triumph so far as to bring about an elective House of Lords, the next and immediate step will be an elective King.

We make these observations to show that the proposition which Mr. O’Connell is urging on the nation, is neither more nor less than this, namely, to make a fundamental change in the form of the government—to substitute a Republic for a limited Monarchy.

Is that what the People of England wish? Is it an object worthy the pursuit of a prudent man? Has the British constitution been so ineffectual for the ends of liberty, good government, national power, wealth, security, glory, intelligence, and improvement, as to make this desirable? Is it worth while to uproot from the foundation a structure like which the world has never seen, at the period when it is the whole world’s admiration, and when it has proved a secure shelter, through the storms and convulsions of centuries, for all that can adorn and bless a community?

What is the practical end to be sought by republicanizing our government? Is it needed for the establishment of civil Liberty? Surely not, when so much has recently been done to remove the restrictions on conscience. Is it required to protect the freedom of the Press?—to give greater force to Law?—to render property more secure, or industry more free, or the habitations of Englishmen more sacred? Is it necessary to enforce economy on the government? or to ensure a proper control over public officers? It is enough barely to mention these important ends of government, to convince any man that our reformed House of Commons, our Free Press, and our right of Meeting and of Petition, give abundant security for the attainment of them all.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there is no call for reform in our institutions! We think there is still room and need for reformation as well in church as in State. But when we compare that which we want, our hearts rejoice as Englishmen, and we feel that there is no nation under the sun we need envy. And further we maintain—and this is our strongest ground for opposing this Republican plan—that the People have the power, by their Representatives, the Press, and the force of Opinion, to carry any measure of reform or improvement on which they are generally agreed.

It is assumed by the advocates of a fundamental change in the constitution, that the prejudices of the Lords are insurmountable, and their present political character immutable. Were this so, there would be some unreasonableness in the change proposed. But the constitution is not so defective. The British Peerage is not a Brahmin caste, unconnected by sympathy and interest with the other classes, cut off from receiving an infusion of popular blood and spirit, and left to degenerate in its

changeless stamina. It is a body connected with the People by a thousand ties, perpetually receiving renovation from them, and therefore liable to be moulded by the opinions of the People. The younger branches of every noble family are Commoners; a large proportion of the Peers intermarry with Commoners; The Peers themselves are educated with Commoners, and many of them received their political training in the House of Commons; and perhaps one half of the present Peers have either themselves been Commoners, or are the sons of those who were so, and have been, promoted for their distinguished talents, or their public services in the army and navy, or their wealth. The Peers pay taxes like Commoners, are interested in the prosperity of the country like Commoners, obey the same laws as Commoners in protecting the liberty of the subject from royal encroachment, and in guarding the security and independence of the country.

But what would be the result of the system Mr. O’Connell proposes to substitute for the present? We suspect he would find, when it was established, that he had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. He talks of electing the Upper House by a new constituency, formed by dividing the counties into electoral districts of 200,000 persons each. Now if the new constituencies were to resemble the present county constituencies, we ask what would be the politics of the Members elected? We are firmly convinced that a majority of them would be Tories; because among the landed proprietors, especially the upper classes of them, Tory principles prevail more than Whig principles; and the influence of those proprietors (though it might perhaps be somewhat lessened) cannot be destroyed without confiscating their estates. Indeed it is evident that the Lords are not the only obstacle to Reform. Nearly as great an obstacle exists in the opinions of a large portion of the landed gentry, the baronets, &c. The evil therefore lies much deeper than Mr. O’Connell chooses to state; and for that evil the only remedy would be a confiscation of property, a general bouleversement of society.—a remedy ten thousand times worse than the disease! But, supposing this radical cure not to be attempted, we say that an elective Upper House would in all probability be quite as much indisposed to Reform as the present House of Lords, and far more unmanageable; because, feeling that it rested on a much broader basis, it would act with more energy and determination. Unless therefore these views are quite fallacious, which we believe it is impossible to prove, the very forms of a Republic would not answer Mr. O’Connell’s purpose; the spirit of the Government and Legislature must after all be breathed into it by the people; and among the people themselves there is, and has been for centuries, that great division of opinion indicated by the parties of Whig and Tory.

We scarcely need point out to any man of reflection that the proposed abolition of the House of Peers could not be carried without a revolution. The Peers would to a man resist it: and the Constitution affords no means of overcoming that resistance. If overcome at all, therefore, it must be, as in the days of Cromwell, by the arbitrary assumption of the House of Commons. No man can imagine that such an act of evolutionary violence could be effected without a civil war. And in such a civil war, what would be the grievances to animate and support the democratic party?—for a great and industrious people will not cut each other’s throats for nothing. What stretch of prerogative has been committed? What patriot has been brought to the block? What popular rights have been outraged? What grievances and insulting tax has been enforced? Why, there is not so much as a single stick or straw of fuel wherewith to kindle popular indignation. The indignation, the resentment, the sense of injury and outrage, the stimulus of powerful self-interest, every motive that can fire the soul and brace the nerves, would be quite the other way. And what man that is not as ignorant as a stone of the people of England, can for an instant imagine that the people would allow their ancient Peers to be despised, degraded, and made the footballs of such men as O’Connell? Who, that saw the enthusiasm with which Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Milton were received at the late West Riding meeting, can doubt that if those Noble Lords were to mount their horses, and to raise the standard of ‘King, Peers, and Constitution,’ tens of thousands would affectionately rush to their support—not merely their tenantry, who would take up arms to a man, but the clothiers and tradesmen who have so long revered and loved them? It would be the same with Lord Carlisle and Lord Morpeth. It would be the same with the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Norfolk,—aye, and with the Tory Peers, as well as the Whig Peers. Let Alnwick, and Clumber, and Broughley, and Hatfield and Lowther, as well as Wentworth, and Castle Howard, and Chatsworth, and Knowles, and Eaton, and Dinton, summon their yeomanry round their ancient towers; and we should like to know what kind of force Mr. O’Connell or any of his coadjutors would bring into the field against the mustering of the English knights and yeomen.

It pleases this declaimer to speak of the Peers as ‘old fellows,’ ‘knavish fellows,’ as ‘hogs,’ as ‘a swinish multitude,’ as ‘mad dogs,’ as ‘inbeciles, dolts, and creatures so pitiful that ‘any wench with her broom

might put a dozen of to flight!!!’ We are ashamed to quote insults so foul, but they have positively issued from the lips of those modern Thersites, before tens of thousands of the people of Scotland.

We are no slavish admirers of rank and power. We are attached to ‘our order’—the people, the tradesmen of England. But the records of our memory must be wiped as with a sponge, and our sense of all that is just, true, and noble must be quite inverted, before we can see this treatment of the British Peerage without utterable indignation and scorn, by the confession of travellers from every nation, there is not in the world a body of men so highly polished, so well educated, and with a bearing so indicative of gallantry, nobleness, intelligence, and refinement, as the Peers of England. They must be so. What achievements are there in our history so chivalrous and splendid as those performed by our ancient nobility? And have not very many of recently ennobled Peers won their coronets with their swords? The English Peers have adorned every walk of literature and science, have subdued the conquerors of Europe in the field, conducted our fleets triumphant through the ocean, have stood as true as their own steel the martyrs of patriotism. To pour the filth of the most scurrilous contumely on an order which is embazoned even in the present age with the names of Wellington, Nelson, Byron, Brougham, Grey Anglesey, Holland, King, Melbourne, Bedford, Wiclesley, Hill, Lynedoch, Howe, Hood, Burlington, Fitzwilliam, Stanhope, Landsdown, Combermere, Mulgrave, Denman, Erskine, Eymouth, St. Vincent, Sufield, and a host beside, evinces a judgment the most distempered, or a spirit of calumny the most gross and wanton.

Our conclusion from the whole of the above considerations is, that the substitution of an elective Senate for the present House of Lords is as undesirable in a constitutional view, as it is impossible from the feelings and prejudices of the nation.

The subject is one of so great importance, and so new to the public mind, that we have thought it right to take this extended view of it, in order to prevent the reformers who honour us with their confidence from being imposed upon by the partial, crude and fallacious reasoning of Mr. O’Connell and his admirers.

Perhaps this article may be called an apology for the conduct of the House of Lords. It is no such thing. It is a pretty full exhibition of a great constitutional question—but we have just the same opinion as we have so often expressed concerning the stupidity and folly which the Tory majority of that house have displayed with in the last three months. We confess the Peers have been most cruel to their own reputations and their own security. They have given a great provocation to Mr. O’Connell—a provocation which at once accounts for and extenuates his violent hostility—by refusing to pass certain measures owing to his support of them. No one can reprobate this conduct more than we do. No one can entertain a stronger sense of their folly in their treatment of the Irish Tithe question in the last two Sessions. We are ready to fight the battle of reform against the Lords, with the weapon of the Constitution. But we are not ready to make England a republic. We are not ready to plunge into Revolution for a small and unattainable object. We are not ready to break up the Reform party, for the whim of its most violent members. Our motto is ‘REFORM;’ but we accompany it with that which is the most solid basis for Reform & for Liberty—‘THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.’

To the Editor of the Quebec Gaz.

‘The blacksmith lets his iron cool on the anvil,
Whilst the listen to a tailor’s gews.’

(Much ado about nothing.)

The Constitutional Association of Quebec, acting upon the cooling principle, will see their cause freeze ere long, if they keep putting off till dross yield them honey for their sores. The apathy and seeming listlessness, that so conspicuously pervade their present proceedings, are so evident, when compared with their activity on former occasions, that a looker-on might well say there had been ‘much ado about nothing.’ This state of things must no longer exist; every nerve must be strained, to prevent the dangers with which the Constitution is threatened. Already has this ‘noble fabric’ received a deadly wound. A Governor, acting under the weakest administration that ever swayed a British senate, has been instructed, (for he could not take upon himself the daring act,) to rob the people of one of their dearest rights; and, to do him justice, he has done it ‘cheerfully.’ The moment that gave birth to this ‘cheerful’ act, should also have given birth to ‘British and Irish’ feeling. They should also have resisted the daring invasion, and ere this, their petitions should have been at the foot of the Throne, demanding his impeachment. But, no! give him a further trial.—And what has been gained by their submissiveness?—Nothing; unless they may reckon the Governor’s refusal to a late request of the lower house something, when, asked by that sage body (one half of whom have learnt to write their names, but cannot read!) to furnish them with confidential advices given from time to time by the confidential officers of the crown, he was only ‘reluctantly’ deterred from committing a second act of unparalleled aggression. In the first instance, then, the people’s rights are ‘cheerfully’ invaded; in the second, the sacred depositary of kingly honour is only ‘reluctantly’

not invaded. With facts like these staring us in the face, ‘tis useless longer to be tampered with; our feelings are goaded to the very core, and must have relief. Be our motto, then,—‘God and our rights.’

It is not ten Jean Baptists (according to the calculation of a certain pale-faced negotiator,...) if we must be intimidated by numbers,—that could ever make a Briton swerve from the even tenor of his way; but numbers will be fearfully reduced. Already has that extraordinary document, which was delivered by the Governor on the opening of the Legislature, been commented on in England:—the *Press*, that palladium of our civil and religious liberties, that engine with which alone Sheridan said he would overturn the most corrupt King, Lords and Commons that ever existed, or might exist,—has denounced that precious document as one of the *most unconstitutional*, whig-radical, destructive instruments that has ever emanated from the lips of a British Statesman.—The *Press*,—for British feeling is my author,...has sounded the glaring infraction on our rights from one end of the kingdom to the other, and it has called forth one universal burst of British indignation and British sympathy. Aye, thousands and tens of thousands from the ‘dear land’ are ready to flock to our aid, if ever required. Our brothers of the neighboring provinces feel sorely the wrongs and injuries heaped so unsparingly on us, and only wait the sound of our determination to convince our enemies of the fact. And on the neighboring Union we might rely for ample support,—for not one of them would be found in the ranks of our enemies. Under these circumstances then, ought we to put off any longer the course necessary to the welfare and security of our cause? It is *organizing* ourselves and being in every possible manner prepared for the very worst fate that the most despotic ruler might feel inclined to subject us to.—Whilst at the same time the ‘Olive Branch’ will not be refused, if tendered by a proof of sincerity and good will towards us and our cause.

J. C.

From the Farmers’ Advocate.

THE CRISIS....No reflecting individual who has been an observer of the political events passing in this province for a few months past can but perceive that a most important crisis has arrived—a crisis which calls loudly upon every lover of his country—upon every man who values liberty, and who prefers the enjoyment of it to slavery of the most abject and degrading character—to arouse himself and let his voice be heard in its favor. We have, until recently, indulged a confident hope that justice would be meted out, by the Executive and the Royal Commissioners from his Majesty, to all classes in the Province, but stubborn facts have compelled us reluctantly to yield to the conviction, that the inhabitants of British descent are to be abandoned to the domination of a French Democracy. Already have the rights of every free man in the province been ‘cheerfully’ invaded. A large portion of the public Revenue—the people’s money, which every individual who has consumed an article of foreign product has contributed to raise—been unlawfully and unconstitutionally wrested from them to be paid out, to reward an illegally appointed agent in England for endeavoring to subvert our constitution and to destroy all British authority in the Province, and to pay the expenses of the Assembly who have unblushingly arrogated the right of paying the expenses of illegal conventions for concocting and carrying into effect the revolutionary schemes. Whatever hope there may have heretofore existed, that the Radical leaders were actuated only by a desire to procure reform and obtain redress of actual grievances, there cannot remain a shadow of hope that they will stop short of an entire subversion of British rule within the Province. Has not Mr. Papineau, who rules the party, openly declared for a pure democracy? Has not Roebuck and Hume in England, uttered the same sentiments? and has not the Vindicator, the organ of the party, been constantly preaching the same doctrine? Is there a man so credulous as to believe that the leaders of a party would openly declare such sentiments, and thus put weapons into the hands of their opponents, unless they were determined to accomplish their object? Although we cannot believe the British Government will abandon the population of Canada to be governed by a French aristocracy, under their feudal institutions, and grade of intelligence of a large majority are stamped with the character of the dark ages—yet we have seen the nominal representative of Great Britain, in compliance with his avowed principles of rendering himself ‘acceptable’ to the French majority—‘cheerfully’ acquiesce in a palpable violation of the law and constitution.

Although our confidence in Lord Gosford’s policy is not unshaken, our original impression has not been removed—that he is but trying the experiment of conciliation and concession, as a last resource—failing in which, as unquestionably he must, he will adopt other and more resolute measures. He must make a stand at some point. A compromise will not be willingly accepted by the House, and a compromise is all that the King had the power of delegating him to offer.

Since the foregoing remarks were in type we have received important intelligence from Lower Canada. The political affairs of that province are, to all appearance, rapidly approaching a crisis of a most alarming character. At the annual meeting of the constitutional Association of Montreal, on the 7th inst upwards of 1,500 of the most respectable, wealthy and influential citizens were present; being altogether the largest and most imposing assembly ever witnessed in Canada. The report of the committee expresses firmly and boldly the demands of the constitutionalists. Of the two evils—slavery and resistance—they have chosen the latter; and are fully determined and prepared for the worst. A congress of Delegates is recommended to represent the English population, not only of Lower Canada, but also of the other British North American colonies, as possessing one common interest.

From the Montreal Herald.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

The time is fast approaching when all our difficulties must be brought to a crisis. It remains, however, with Lord Gosford to decide whether our grievances will be amicably adjusted or not. I feel convinced that soon, the 800 riflemen, and other clubs, will be obliged to act—and then who will guide the ship when passion blows the gale?

Rouse, rouse ye, my countrymen—come boldly forward and demand those rights which so justly belong to all Britons. Will you quietly submit to be the slaves of a conquered people, who never and never will hoist the tri-colored flag above a British ensign, ‘if to yourselves you prove but true.’ Remember the plains of Abraham. Does not the blood run cold in your veins at the very thought of slavery in a country which was purchased with the best

blood of your fathers, relations and friends? Be ready, then, firm, decided—and should the banners of our father-land once more be unfurled, and wave over our heads, we will shew the world, that although the minority, and few in numbers, we are true descendants of those who so nobly fought against fearful odds at the battles of Cressy, Poitiers and Waterloo.

Organise yourselves, one and all, in the different Ward Associations—so that you may be prepared, in case of need, to enforce those rights you so justly demand; and, rest assured, you will, at least, be joined by one of

THE DEVIL'S OWN CLUB.

December 24.

One copy from the *Quebec Mercury* the following outline of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in chief. It has already been acted upon by several of the debtors in this district.

1. That from and after the passing of this Act, any person who is or shall be hereafter arrested and detained by virtue of any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, shall, on giving good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of any Justice of the court of King's Bench or provincial court for the District or Inferior District of which he shall have been arrested, that he will not depart from nor exceed the limits of the District in which he had his domicile at the time of his arrest, be entitled to his liberty and to go at large within the limits of such District, and the condition of every recognizance in this behalf shall be that the cognizors shall not become liable, unless the defendant shall depart from or exceed the limits of the District, without having paid the debt, interest and costs for which the action shall have been brought.

2. Gives the debtor liberty to go on board any boat or vessel in any river within the district.

3. To entitle a defendant to the benefit of this act, he must file at the office of the Prothonotary of the court by which judgment shall have been pronounced against him, a statement upon oath, making known what property, real and personal, he is possessed of, and where the same is situate, and also what rents and revenues he may have, to the intent that the plaintiff in the suit may proceed and take the same in execution if he shall see fit, and if at any time, after such statement shall have been filed, and the defendant shall have given bail as directed by this act, the plaintiff in the suit can establish by evidence, that when the said statement was filed the defendant was proprietor of any chattels, effects, lands or tenements, not comprehended in the said statement, or that since the institution of the plaintiff's action, or within thirty days next preceding the institution thereof, the defendant hath conveyed any part of his property with the intent of defrauding the said plaintiff and depriving him of his remedy, or that the defendant hath refused to assign over to the plaintiff any of the said rents or revenues in satisfaction of the whole or part of the said judgment, then the said court shall, upon a petition presented to that effect, set aside the bail bond given by the defendant in the said suit, and order a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* to issue against the body of the said defendant, in manner directed by law, in cases wherein the defendant hath not given bail as required by this act, and the said defendant in such case shall not be entitled, when committed to prison under such writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, to have claim, or receive from the plaintiff any allowance for his maintenance in prison.

4. Bail may surrender a defendant in discharge of themselves.

5. Act to remain in force until the 1st of May, when the act cap. 4, for the same purpose, comes into force, and Defendants released, on bail, under provisions of this act, are entitled to the benefit of the act, cap. 4, without entering into any fresh bonds, or recognizance, or any other formal-ity whatsoever.

From the *Montreal Gazette*.

During the fire at New York a very gallant and heroic deed was performed by a young gentleman, [Mr. LOUIS WILKINS, a midshipman, returned a few months since in the frigate *Brandywine*, from the *PACIFIC*.] during the conflagration, which should be made known. Passing along one of the streets, then a prey to the devouring element, his ears were assailed with the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up, if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the firemen and other spectators, that he would inevitably perish in the attempt; and there found the innocent in bed, who, unconscious of its danger, was playing with its little hands, pleased no doubt, at the brilliancy of the scene, for the room itself was now on fire! He seized it, and, happily, succeeded in effecting his escape, restored it to the embraces of its almost distracted mother, who with frantic joy threw her arms around his neck, exclaiming, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, "My God! my God! thou hast not forsaken me!" As such heroism is always accompanied by scenes like this, he made his escape from the applauding crowd with as much precipitation as possible.

A public meeting was held at New York on Saturday, to adopt measures relative to the late fire, the *MAJOR* in the chair,

when the following proceedings were adopted:

Resolved, That while the citizens of New York lament over the ruin, which has left desolate the most valuable part of their city, and deeply sympathize with the numerous sufferers, it becomes them not to repine, but to unite in a vigorous exertion to repair the loss: That the extent of her commerce, the number wealth and enterprise of her citizens justifies under the blessings of divine providence a reliance upon her own resources.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of our citizens and monied institutions who stand in the relation of creditors to those who have directly or indirectly suffered by the late fire to extend to them the utmost forbearance and lenity.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of the Mayor and one hundred and twenty-five citizens be appointed to ascertain the extent and probable value of property destroyed, and how far the sufferers are protected by insurance. Also, to make application to Congress for relief by an extension of credit for debts due the United States, and a return or remission of duties on goods destroyed, and to ask for such other additional aid from the general, city and state Governments as may be deemed expedient, and also, to ascertain the origin and cause of the fire, and what change should be made either in the regulating of streets, the erection of buildings or the arrangement of the fire department to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities, and to take such other measures as the emergency may demand.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELBURG, JAN. 5, 1836.

The cause of the constitutionalists has met with no attention in England on the ground of its justice, nor will it ever do so while the present party hold the reins of government. Understanding well that the sole means of their elevation were a systematic demonstration of physical force, and an untiring reiteration of threats in order to intimidate the well disposed, they have become impressed with the idea that nothing either of justice or of right ought to be yielded unless the demand be attended with the adjuncts used by themselves. The Melbourne whig-radicals actually have abandoned equity and justice, (if they ever possessed them,) as rules of action, and can be persuaded to act only by the exhibition of a multitude of skulls, and the clamour of a multitude of tongues. Seeing then that it is natural for men to be moved only by the means by which they moved others, it is not a little strange, that the Constitutionalists should have adopted means for a redress of grievances, of which the Melbourne Ministry could not understand the efficacy, and neglected those which alone they acknowledged.

The French faction in this province have risen to power, by a system of intimidation, akin to that pursued by the radicals in England, but of an infinitely more pernicious cast, on account of its results. The bulk of the radicals in England, are willing to yield obedience to the laws as long as they exist; the faction here goes beyond them, and declare that their will alone is the law of the land. England, as yet, is ruled by a King, Lords and Commons, here we are ruled by a French faction. We have been plunged, by lord Gosford, into a disgrace, which nothing but a determined reliance on our physical energies can assist us to throw off. We cannot too strongly impress on our constitutionalists that force, physical force, is the only argument which the present Government will listen to;—we speak of the Government of England, the government of this colony has been virtually dissolved.

Constitutionalists may meet, they may pass resolutions, they may send home tons' weight of petitions, memorials, &c., but what will be the effect? We can tell what has been the effect. The ministry has received them, promised to attend to them, and slipped them under the table, and there they lie. We remonstrated against the Constitution being violated by paying money contrary to the constitutional Act, but of what use was the remonstrance? The result shews. The remonstrance did not proceed on a threat to use violence if it was not attended to, and it was met by a 'precise instruction' to the Governor, to set aside the constitutional Act and pay away our money as he and the faction in the Assembly might see fit. It remains for us to see whether the people will submit. If the King should attempt to govern England contrary to the constitution, resistance by the people, is legal,—they pay no taxes. If an attempt is made by the people to violate the constitution, the King puts it down by an armed force; if the

King may be opposed by an armed force. What then is our duty in this province. The King commands that 'the Canadas shall not be lost nor given away,' in defiance of this command, a conspiracy is set on foot by certain traitors in the Assembly, of whom the chief is that libelling miscreant, who stigmatised the inhabitants of the Townships, as 'ready to sell the land of their adoption for dollars'; this conspiracy is openly declared by that miscreant in the House, and Lord Gosford sanctions it, because he does not dissolve the Parliament.

Sons of the forest! what is the duty you owe to your country and your oaths? It is your duty to give Papineau the lie, by uniting in congress, to deliberate how our happy land may be preserved free from the feudal despotism of a gang of Frenchmen, to devise means by which the colony may be preserved to the empire, *the greatest empire on earth*, and if need be, to follow up the injunctions of the King, with the sword and rifle. At all events, Constitutionalists must **UP AND BE DOING**. Without a head, our efforts are wanting in unity, our opinions are not always in unison. That head must be the Congress, and that Congress must be called immediately. The Townships' Associations but wait for the day and place to be named.

Providential escape.—As D. Campbell, Esq. of St. Armand, with Mrs. Campbell and her sister Miss Hannah Ross, was returning home from Dunham, in the dusk of the evening of 26th ult. he was startled when at the foot of the hill on Mr. Moul's farm, by the violent jingling of sleigh bells. Thinking however that a driver was in the sleigh he did not apprehend danger. The horses came down the hill at full speed and the first notice Mr. Campbell had of his peril, was the horses dashing over the back part of his cutter and splintering the fore part with their feet, the pole passing, by miracle exactly between Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, who were both placed under a horse's belly. Mr. C. with a wonderful presence of mind, reined up his own horse and caught the reins of those in the sleigh, and held all fast, until the ladies extricated themselves. Mr. C. was unhurt, but the ladies received several contusions. It appears that the young man who had care of the horses, on going into a store had left them untied.

It is remarkable, too, that a week previous, near the same place, and about the same hour of the evening, the father, an old man of 70, a son, and a boarder of Mr. Campbell's were thrown out of the cutter, by two men in a lumber sleigh, driving it against and breaking the cutter. Mr. Campbell we understand is to file criminal accusations against all the parties, who are well known, for an offence against the road laws, and is also to sue them for damages done to his property and the persons of his wife and sister-in-law.

WOOD! Such of our Subscribers as may have contracted with us for wood, are requested to furnish us a few loads.

On Thursday evening an extraordinary meeting of the 'British Rifle Corps' was held at Kauntz's Nelson Hotel, when the following letter from the Governor in Chief to the memorial of the Corps was read:

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 28th December, 1835.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received and laid before the Governor in Chief your memorial dated the 23d inst., in which, on behalf of yourselves and others, you pray the sanction of his Excellency to the organization of eight hundred effective men, in Montreal, under the appellation of the 'British Rifle Corps' for the purpose of assisting, as far as it may be in your power, to preserve in-violate the connexion which exists between Great Britain and Lower Canada, and to maintain unimpaired the rights and privileges confirmed to you by the Constitution.

I am desired to acquaint you in reply, that the connexion and the rights which you mention, are not considered by his Excellency to be in danger; and that, if they were, their safety would be best provided for by the authority of the government and not by the formation, in a time of entire peace, of an armed corps at the instance of private individuals. Such a measure is calculated not to promot the good purposes you state you have in view, but on the contrary to endanger the public tranquillity, which, his Excellency desires me to assure you he is resolved to maintain against all attempts, from whatever quarter proceeding, to the full extent of the powers vested in him by law.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

S. WALCOTT,

Civil Secretary.

Francis G. T. Arnoldi. M. D. Francis

Hunter, Robert Weir Jr., Aaron Philip Hart, Robert Mackay, Esquires.

It was resolved that the committee should prepare another address to his Excellency, stating on what grounds it was deemed necessary to establish a Rifle Corps in Montreal and that in the mean time the organization of the Corps should proceed as if no answer had been received from his Excellency. The next meeting will take place at Kauntz's Nelson Hotel, on Thursday, day, of which due notice will be given in the newspapers.

Radical Roebuck!—We are prone to mercy, and deprecate all things the shedding of blood; but if this same John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., deserve not hanging for a traitor, then was this *Treewood* murdered and Jack Cade a loyal man.

This comes of conciliation, and presents an amusing commentary upon my Lord Gosford's talent for diplomacy. Truly he is in a hopeful way just now, and we wish him well out of the mess.—*Cobourg Star.*

Force of imagination.—Mr. J. J. M'Laughlin, late of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, came to his death on saturday last through an accident which has caused much sensation and sympathy in this city. Mr. M'Laughlin was a young gentleman of good personal accomplishments, genteel manners, and fine talents. His age was 23 or 24 years, and he was engaged at times in the study of law, which he doubtless intended to have followed as a profession. His mind was of an exceedingly sensitive, or poetical cast, which with his somewhat retired and modest demeanour made him an interesting companion to all classes of people. He arrived in this city some four weeks since, and soon made himself known to the Thespian society of young gentlemen in this city as an amateur actor. In acting a few evenings ago the part of *Bertram*, in *Maturin's* tragedy of that name, he was greatly excited, and as the tragedy wore to its denouement, his excitement increased, and the gloomy spirit of the play was upon him with a power that made a strong impression of reality upon his hearers, and made them shudder as he pronounced the following, accompanied by the plunge of the dagger that brought him to his death:

"Bertram hath but one fatal foe on earth,
'And he is here.'

(Stabs himself.)

It was at this moment that he plunged the weapon to his heart.

It is said to have been an accident. It is our opinion, however, that it was the excited feelings of the actor, who had so absorbingly entered into the dreadful spirit of his hero, as to drive home his death upon his heart by the mere spasmodic action of the muscles that unconsciously moved to do the bidding of the tempest of passion within. Taking into view premeditated purpose, it was an accident for he had no design of ending his life with the play; but looking at his complete identification of feeling with the part he acted, the accident becomes a natural and not a wonderful consequence. The hallucination, if such we may call it, did not end with the plunge of the dagger. His feelings bore him along yet further. There was still after some exclamations of surprise from the tragic monks, a dying sentence for him to repeat. He went through it with a startling effect:

(With a burst of exultation)
'I died no felon death—'

'A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul.'

While he was pronouncing these the last words of the tragedy, his eye and manner were fearfully wild, the blood was falling from his bosom upon the young gentlemen who had personated the then lifeless lady *Imogene*! As soon as the last words were pronounced, he fell—to rise no more.—*Nashville American Magazine.*

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR St. ARMAND.

Mary Ann Page 2, William Callender, Seneca Page, Joseph Fortin, Eli Hawley Esq., John Whitney, Phebe Minkler, Isaac Smith, Robert S. Fleming 2, Leonard Kile, Philip Toof, Ann Evans, Edward Ferguson, John Gray, Elwin Bowker,

SUTTON.

Thomas Obrine,

DIED, At Broome on the 2d inst. Doctor George Washington Jackson.

At Albion, on the 26th ult., John Reynolds, jun., aged 24 years.

At Dunham on the 1st inst. Alexander Brown, Esq., after a long and distressing illness.

At Nyan, on the 26th day of December, Thomas Belshaw, formerly a soldier in his Majesty's service, and late out pensioner of the Royal Chelsea Hospital.

MARRIED.

At Noyan, by the Rev. M. Townsend, on the 26th ult., Thomas Piercy, to Diantha Blakeley both of that place.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to

MRS. JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38*tf.*

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—

Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation

for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing

to purchase will do well to call and examine

quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere,

as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for pro-

duce as can be bought in the country, and a little

cheaper for cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry &

Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the

above articles.

E. B. HUNTERFORD.

JAMES MURRAY.

Stonbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835. 18*tf.*

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE Quarterly meeting of the Freleighsburg

Temperance Society will be held at the Brick

School House in this village, on Thursday the 7th

inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.

Freleighsburg, Dec. 22, 1835. 37*2w.*

THE subscriber will pay seven pence half

penny, in money, for good house ashes.

J. J. J. HAWK.

St. Armand, Dec. 22, 1835. 37*2w.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late

David Toof of St. Armand, deceased, are

PLEDGE TO THE DYING YEAR.

Fill to the brim! one pledge to the past
As it sinks on the shadowy bier;
Fill to the brim! 'tis the saddest and last
We pour to the grave of the year!
Wake the light phantoms of beauty that wea us
To linger awhile in those hours;
And fresh the bright day-beams of beauty upon us,
That gladdened life's earlier hours.

Here's to the love—though it flitted away,
We can never, no, never forget!
Through the gathering darkness of many a day,
One pledge will we pour to it yet.
Oh, frail is the vision, that witching and tender,
And bright on the wanderer broke,
When from her own beauty in shadowless splendor,
Along the wild desert awoke.

Fill to the brim! one pledge to the glow
Of the heart in its purity warm!
Ere sorrow had sullied the fountain below,
Or darkness enveloped the form;
Fill to that life tide I oh wain was it rushing
Through Adens of arrowy light,
And yet like the wave in the wilderness gushing
'Twill gladden the wine cup to-night.

Fill to the past! from its dim distant sphere
Wild voices in melody come;
The strains of the by gone, deep echoing here,
We pledge to their shadowy tomb;
And like the bright orb, that in sinking flings back
One gleam o'er the cloud-covered dome,
May the dreams on the past, on futurity track
The hope of a holier home!

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BEEDLE.

Since I came out in print about my
sleigh riding and frolicing and courting, I
have entered into the matrimonial state,
and left off dabbling in the newspapers.
For a married man has a character to take
care of. But folks tease and torment me
so much, to let 'em know the particulars
about my marriage, that I don't know but
I had as good set down, once for all, and
tell the rest of my experience.

CHAPTER III.

When I left off my second Chapter, I
believe I was spunking up to Sally Jones
like all vengeance, and threatening to give
her the butt end of my sentiments; wasn't
I? Well, I was as good as my word.
The next Sabbath day I went right to work,
after meeting, upon the outer man, as Deacon
Carpenter says, and by sun-down, things
looked about right. I say nothing; but
when I stood up to the glass, to finish, and
sort of titivateing hair and whiskers and
so forth, I saw a little fellow there, that
looked wicked. And says I, if Sally Jones
knows which side her bread is buttered
—but no matter; she sha'n't say, I didn't
give a chance.

Well I went over to the Squire's pretty
well satisfied in my own mind; so, after
flattering and crowing about her a little
while, I up and shew the cloven foot. 'Sally,'
says I, 'will you take me for better or
worse?'

This put her to considering; and I gave
a flourish about the room, and cut a car-
cuse with my right foot. As much as to
say take your own time.

At last, says she, 'I'd as liv's have you
as any body in the world, John, but—I de-
clare I can't.'

'You can't, ha; and why?'

'Cause.'

'Cause what?'

'Cause I can't...and that's enough. I
would in a minute, John, but for only
one reason, and that I'm afraid to tell
ye.'

'Poh, poh,' says I, 'don't be bashful; if
there's only one stamp in the way, I guess
here's a fellow—'

'Well, then, look tother way, John, I
can't speak if you look at me.'

'O yes—there, now's your time, says I
with a flirt.'

'The reason is—Joe Bowers, the stage-
driver. Now, you shan't tell nobody, John,
will ye?'

Who would have thought this of Sally
Jones.

It seemed to me, the very old Boy had
got into the women. They fairly put me
to nonplus. All this time, my popularity
with the ladies was amazing. To see them
flattering and soft soaping me all over, you
would have sworn I had nothing to do
but to pick and choose. I had as much
gallantry to do as I wanted, every where;
and for politeness and gentility I never
turned my back to no man. Then they
were so thick and familiar with me, that
they didn't care what they said or did
before me: and finally, whenever they had
any errand or chores to do—who but I
was the favorite bird, to fetch and carry?

I was forever and ever racing and canter-
ing from post to pillar, to do their biddings.

Rain or shine, snow or mud; nothing
stopping me: and I may say, I fairly earned
their smiles, by the sweat of my brow.

Then it was, 'O Mr. Beedle! What
should we do without Mr. Beedle?'

But when I caught one alone, and began to
touch upon the matrimonial sentiments,
then how quick the tune was changed!...

O the ways of women are curious.

Patty Bean was not the first that I
ran against by a long short. I never lost
any thing for want of asking; and I was

plaguy apt to talk turkey, always when I got
sociable, if it was only out of politeness.

Now, and then one would promise, and then
fly off at the handle; but most all con-
trive some reason or other for giving me
the bag to hold. One had taken a firm

resolve never to marry—no, never, never!

and the next Sunday morning she was

published. Another chicken thought she

was a great deal too young to undertake

to manage a family. At last I took a great

shame to the school-marm, Hulda Horn-
beam; though she was ten years older than

I, and taller by half a yard of neck; and
when I offered her heart and hand, she fixed

up her mouth, and says she, 'I've a great
respect and esteem for you, Mr. Beedle,
but—' and so forth. Nothing will cool a
man down quicker than respect and esteem,
unless it is a wet blanket. But let Hulah
alone; she had her eyes upon Deacon Car-
penter all the time.

Well, as I was going mopping along
home, from Squire Jones', I fell in with
Doctor Dingley. The Doctor saw in a
minute that something was the matter, and
he went to work and pumped the whole
secret out of me. Then he seemed so
friendly that I up and told him all my
experiences with the women, from begin-
ning to end.

'Well John,' says he, 'I advise you now
to wait till the twenty-ninth of February;
when the gals turn round and court the
fellows. It's none of my business, but I
wouldn't let the women make a fool of me
any more.'

Well, I took a resolution, and I stuck
to it firm; for when I once set up my ebe-
nezer, I am just like a mountain. I stuck
to it along pretty well into January, when
I had to go to singing school. I must
go to singing school, for I was leader in
treble, and there was no carrying on the
parts without me. But that was nothing;
if it hadn't fell to my lot to go home with

Hannah Peabody, four times running.
Politeness before every thing. Well, she
kept growing prettier and prettier every
time, but I only grit my teeth and held on
the harder.

By and by, Sabbath day night came
round, and I felt a sort of uneasy, moping
about home; and says I, this resolution
will never set well upon my stomach with-
out air and exercise; and before I had
done thinking of this, I was more than
half way to Captain Peabody's. It was
about daylight down, as I was passing by
the kitchen; but hearing a sort of snicker-
ing inside I slipped up and peeked into the
window, just out of curiosity.

There was no candle burning, for Mrs.
Peabody is saving of taller...but I could see
Hannah and Pol Partridge, the help, telling
fortunes, in the ashes, by firelight. — I turned
round to go off, and run right again
Jack Robinson. Jack was come to set up
with the help, and would insist upon it, I
should go in and see Hannah.— She hadn't
had a spark this month,' says he, 'and in
you shall go, or I'll lick ye.'

Well, there was no dodging here, and all
I had to do was to grin and bear it. So
I went; and once in good bye to resolution.
The short and the long of it, I was
soon as deep in the mud as I had been in
the mire. But I had another guess chap-
tally than Sally Jones to deal with, now. And
here was the difference between them.
Where you got a slap in the chops from Sal,
—Hannah kept ye off with a scowl and a
cock up of the nose. And Madam couldn't
bear handling. With her it was 'talk is
talk, but hands off, Mister.'

(Concluded in our next.)

But I rather gues' I had cut my eye
teeth by this time. If I hadn't learnt some-
thing about the nature of the woman, the
kicks I had taken from all quarters fell upon
barren ground. There is no way of deal-
ing with them but to coax and flatter; you
gain nothing, let me tell ye, by saying of
soft soap; and you must be sly about it.
It is no way to catch wicked devil of a
colt, in a pasture, to march right up, bridle
in hand: you must sidle along as if you
was going past, and whistle, and pretend
to be looking 'tother way; and so, round
and round till, at last, you corner him up;
then jump and clinch him by the fore-
lock. O, I'm not so great a fool as I might
be.

But it was a long tedious business, be-
fore Hannah and I could come to any sort
of an understanding. There was old Cap-
tain Peabody was a stump in my way.

He was a man that had no regard for pol-
iteness; he travelled rough shod, through
the town carrying a high head and a stiff
upper lip, as much as to say I owes nobody
nothing, by—. He had been a skip-
per and sailed his schooner all along shore,
till he got forehand, then went back up
country and set down to farming. But I
never truckle to man if he's as big as all
out doors. And after he poked his fist in
my face, one by one, we never hatched
horses together.

Well, as I was afeared to go to the
house, and court Hannah in the regular
way, I had to carry on the war just when
and where I could; some times, of a dark
night, I could steal into the kitchen. But
my safest plan was, to track her to the
neighbors' house, where she went to spend
evenings; skulk about till she started home,
then waylay her on the road. Pretty poor
chance this, you'll say. But as if this
wasn't enough Hannah herself must join in
to plague me half to death.

You see, I wanted to let her know what
I was after in a short of a delicate under-
hand way, and keep myself on the safe
side of the fence, all the time, if there was
to be any kicking. But Hannah had no

notion of riddles; she would not understand
any sort of plain English I hinted plaguy
suspicious about true love, and 'Cupid's
darts' and all that. Then I would breathe a
long sigh and say 'what does that mean
Hannah?' But no; she couldn't see, poor
poor soul; she looked as simple and inno-
cent all the while, as if butter wouldn't melt
in her mouth.

She was plaguy close, too, as too her
goings and comings; and if she happened
at any time by accident, to let drop the
least word, that show'd me where to find
her next time, she was so mad with herself
that she was ready to bite her tongue
off.

One day she was going to her aunt Mol-
ly's to spend the evening and she went all
the way round to Doctor Dingley's, to tell
Mrs. Dingley not to tell me. 'For,' says
she, 'I don't want him to be dodging me
about every where.' Well, Mrs. Dingley,
she promised to keep dark, but she told the
Doctor, and what does the Doctor do, but
comes right straight over and tells me.

'Gone all stark alone,' says he, 'but its
none of my business.'

This is the day that I have marked with
a piece of chalk. Hardly was daylight
down, before I was snug in my skulking
nest, in Aunt Molly's barn. It was on the
hay-mow, where there was a knot-hole
handy, to look through and see all that
went in or out of the house. I had a
scheme in my head that Hannah little
dreamt of; and I lay and I thought it over,
till she came out; and when I got her under
my arm and walking down the lane, think's I,
I'll set the stone a rolling any way,
how, let it stop where it will.

So I set in talking about this, and that,
and t'other thing, and happened (by mere
chance you know) to mention our old hatter
shop, that stands at the corner, that my
father used to work in when he was alive.
And says I, speaking of the shop, always
puts me in mind of you Hannah.'

'Of me! John!' says she—'why?'

'O, it's just the thing for a store,'
says I.

'Well—'

'Sweep out the dirt, and old hat pair-
ings and truck—'

'Well—'

'Take the sign, rub out 'Hatter' and
put in 'Merchant,' and that spells 'John
Beedle, Merchant.'

'Well, John—'

'Then get rum and molasses, and salt
fish, and ribbons, and calicoes—'

'O,' says she, 'it's my new calico gown
you was thinking of—isn't it pretty?'

'Oh! I says I 'tis a sweet pretty gown,
—says I. 'But—I finally concluded to
set up store and get married, and settle
myself down as a merchant for life—'

At this, Hannah hung down her head
and gave a snicker. 'And how does all
that put you in mind of me, John?' says
she.

'Guess—'

'I wont guess or touch to, so there now
—I never—'

What I said and what she said next, is
all lost, for I'll be shot if I can remember.
It is all buzz, buzz in my head like a dream.
The first thing I knew, we were right again
Captain Peabody's barn, walking as close
together as we could, with comfort, and our
arms crossed round each other's waist.
Hannah's tongue had got thawed out, and
was running like a brook in a freshet, and
all one steady stream of honey. I vow I
was ready to jump out of my skin.

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